aily with the chamberlain or treasurer of the city where to license is granted, to be used as now provided for

Temperance reformers will also hear with alarm that Senator Grady is attempting to kill the "Civil Damages act." He has introduced the following amendment to it, which in the opinion of Senator Pitts, one of the ablest lawyers in the Senate, destroys the law;

destroys the law:

Every husbaud, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who shall be injured in person or property or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or ber unne against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving away intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person or persons, provided precious written notice shall have been given to the person or persons so selling or giving away thereof to the person or persons so selling or giving away thereof to the person or persons in consequence of whose act or intoxicating liquors, forbidding the sale or giving away thereof to the person or persons in consequence of whose act or intoxication such action shall be brought; and all persons so selling or giving away intoxicating liquors as aforesaid, after such notice, shall be jointly and secretally liable for all damages sustained and for exemplary damages, but no more than one recovery and satisfaction of pudgment shall be had for the same cause of action, and all damages recovered by a minor under this act shall be paid either to such minor orto his or her parent, quardian or next friend as the Court shall direct; and the unlawful side or giving away of intoxicating liquors shall work a forfeiture of all rights of the lessee or tenant under any lease or contract of rem upon the premises wherein said intoxicating liquors shall be so sold or given away.

Mr. Murphy showed his leadership of the Demo-

Mr. Murphy showed his leadership of the Demo cratic party in the Assembly by introducing the chief bill "to reform the contract labor system," on Thursday. Little notice has been taken of this bill as yet, but it will surely evoke a storm of public criticism. It substantially abolishes the office of Superintendent of Prisons and substitutes for him three Prison Commissioners. This is a return to the old and vicious system of managing the prisons by a three-headed commission which the voters thought they had swept away in 1875. The three Prison Inspectors made the prisons cost the State \$600,000 yearly; the one superintendent has made them self-sustaining, and last year turned \$6,000 into the State Treasury. But the bill is in the line of Democratic policy; to permit the prisoners to be lazy and let the taxpayers pay for their support. The Governor and payers pay for their support. The Governor and Legislature by forbidding the manufacture of hats in the State Prisons have already put on the tax-payers a burden of \$100,000 yearly. Mr. Murphy's bill authorizes the Governor and Senate to appoint three Prison Commissioners. It is made the duty of these Commissioners "to exercise a general supervision over the prisons and reformatories of the State, and to form and adjust over young and regular and to frame and adopt proper rules and regulations for their management." The Commissioners are given power to appoint and dismiss all wardens, keepers and gnards. Perhaps, after all, this is the object of the Democrats who have drawn the bill. They wish to grab the spoils of the prisons; to deprive Mr. Baker, the Republican superintendent, of the authority given him by law to make these appointments. The proposed law also contains the astomshing statement that "the Superintendent of Prisons is to obey all orders issued by the Commissioners," who are given power to discontinue any and all contracts. It can thus be perceived that Mr. Baker is substantially deprived of his office. The object of the long attack upon the prisons made by the Democrats of the Assembly stands revealed. They want the prison offices. If Mr. Baker cannot be removed, no mismanagement of the prisons having been preved, he can at least be deprived of all authority. Mr. Baker, however, is a constitutional officer; and it is to be suspected that that instrument, so hitle known apparently by this Democratic Legislatme, the State Constitution, will protect his rights. and to frame and adopt proper rules and regula tions for their management." The Commissioner THE CLOSING HOURS AT TRENTON.

THE APPROACH OF ADJOURNMENT-MEASURES BE FORE THE ASSEMBLY-THE REPORT ON BAIL ROAD TAX BILLS.

IFROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TELBUNE. TRENTON, N. J., March 18 .- The last week of the session of the Legislature, beginning to-morrow evening, will not afford the Assembly sufficient time to ponsider separately each of the 200 on more bills on the calendar or in committee. The House will be able, in fact, to do very little more than pass the necessary appropriation bills, four or five in number, and to debate briefly some of the pressing measures of general interest. The Senate, despite its long adjournment last week. will probably clear its calendar by Tuesday afternoon Senators announce their intention of cleaning the calen dar each session, a determination that implies quick death to many measures adopted by the Assembly. The criticisms that have been made upon the Senate for its adjournment last Tuesday are not calculated to mellow the usual sternness of the upper body toward the pro ductions of the second house.

The following bills of some importance await the action

of the Assembly: To require the Controller to contract For the State printing and the stationery supplies; to create a State Board of Equalization of Valuations; to revise the railroad tax laws according to the suggestions of the Tax Commission; to create the new county of Carteret from part of Essex; to authorize Jersey City to build a bridge across the Morris Canal basin, at Washingto require telegraph companies to bury their wires in Newark and Jersey City; to exempt tax-payers from tax on less than \$200 worth of personal property; to modify the charter of Jersey City, so as to make it conform to that of Newark; to require telephone companies to pay taxes on gross receipts; to make more stringent the law relating to applications for liquor licenses; to place upon the State the cost of transporting prisoners from jail to examine the temperance question; to appropriate \$2,000 to the New-Jersey Soidiers' Home; to forbid iotheries and pool-seiling; to appropriate \$1,000 for the accommodation of insane convicts within the State Prison; to refuse a writ of error in a case where the defendant pleads guilty; to tax personal property where found; to require easiliers of banks to give bonds; to appropriate \$7,500 for the Boys' Reform school; to authorize Esser county to condemn and purchase the Newark Plankroad.

The adverse recovered to the condemn as a condemn and purchase the Newark Plankroad. receivers to \$5,000 per annum; to create a commission to

The adverse reports of the Committee on Revision of The adverse reports of the Committee on Revision of the Senate upon the Grings bill for the taxation of railroad companies, and the Cator bill to tax all corporations on the same basis as individuals, excepting in regard to mortgage indebtedness, wil be the first business of the Senate to morrow evening, unless a postponement is agreed upon. Mr. Griggs, it is understood, will speak hat length in favor of the system devised by him and presented in his bill, while Senator Applegate will oppose the measure, claiming that it is intricate, unconstitutional and inequitable. The vote on the adverse report will be watched with somewhat excited increas, in view of the public egitation on the subject. The Cator bill is so inefficient that the adverse report will be sustained with something very near equanimity.

on is so inemetent that the adverse report with be sus-tained with something very near equalitarity.

There is a proposition to refer the tax question to a commission, but the fact that a commission report has never been adopted by a Legislature in New-Jersey, so far as heard from since the Constitutional Commission of 1875, is urged as a reason why the Legislature should

of 1875, is urged as a reason why the Legislature should not adopt this temporizing measure,

a The Senate manifests a determination to remain out of joint meeting, thereby retaining the present efficient State Controller in office. Its opposition to the removal of Controller Anderson has been increased of late by the Extreme partisanship of the Democratic nomines for the place, who is a Newark Alderman and is making himself prominent in urging the removal of trusted subordinates in the Newark City Government.

## PHILADELPHIA'S FESTIVAL.

WHAT THE FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION HAS DONE-THE MAY ENTERPRISE OF THE UNITED PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, March 18 .- In less than two months from the present date the Quaker City will astonish herself with a May music festival, an enterpris which the working lovers of music would have been slow to attempt had it not been for Mr. Thomas's achievements in New-York. The les tival may be put down as an assured success, at least so far as the financial outcome is concerned, for a satisfac-tory guarantee fund has been secured and a union of the best musical talent has been made. The festival will be held in the Academy of Music from May 9 to 12

It had long been a subject of lamentation here that the city possessed no large and efficient choral so-ganization. Under the system of the independent working of our musical societies no improvement was possible. There were numerous excellent separate societies here—the Mendelssohn, the Amphion, the West Philadel phia, the Arcadian, besides the Kensington Harmonic, the Manayunk and the Roxborough Choral Societiesthe Manayank and the Roxnorouga Choral Societies—
but it was impossible to combine them for a great
work without a financial organization as excellent
as that of the united musical ones would be. W. W. Gilchrist, the well-known director of several of the abovenamed societies, took the lead in attempting to bring
about a general union. Afterseveral conferences between
the organizations, a successful appeal was made to numbers of wealthy and influential citizens, and the necessary
financial support was secured.
In last June the charter of the Philadelphia Music
Festival Association was obtained. The chorus and

In ant last poort was secured.

In last June the charter of the Philadelphia Music Festival Association was obtained. The chorus and orchestra were formed, and since September 28, 1882 (the date of the first rehearsal of the chorus), efficient work for the association has been carried on in all its departments. The officers of the association are: President, S. Decatur Smith; vice-president, F. T. S. Darley; secretary, Charles W. Schwartz; treasurer, George Burnham. These and the following persons constitute the Board of Directors: Sinon A. Stern, C. Hartmanfkuhn, Joseph E. Mitchell, C. S. Bemeau, F. D. Lewis, H. Petit and R. A. Lewis. The musical directors are Mr. Glichrist and Charles M. Schmitz. The contributors to the guarantee fund, which amounts to \$50,000, include some of the wealthlest citizens here, among them being A. J. Drexel, J. E. Kingsley & Co., George Burnham, J. T. Audenried, C. H. Kubn, Clarence H. Clark, John H. Converse, A. J. Cassatt, George W. Childs, E. H. Fitler, James L. Claghorn, E. W. Clark & Co., B. K. Jamison, John Wannmaker, E. T. Steel, Alfred C. Baker and Hilborne L. Rooseveit.

The chorus consists of 500 and the ovenestes of 100.

members. Not only the best professional talent has been secured, but many prominent amamembers. Not only the best professional talent has been secured, but many prominent amateur singers, who could not heretofore be induced to join the local organizations, will lend their aid. The chorus is one which the city has never before been able to beast of for capability and power, and the same may be said of the orchestra. The most important choral works to be given are Händel's "Sirth Chandos Anthem," Spohr's "Last Judgment," Bach's Motet "God's Time is Best," Mendelsaohn's "Hymn of Praise," Glichrist's "46th Psalm" and "The Adventures of Odyascus" by Max Bruch. The "46th Psalm" is the composition, it will be remembered, which received the prize at the last Cincinnati Music Festival. The orchestral works will include the Seventh Symphony of Becthoven, Schumann's Symphony in Effat, Schuhert's Unfinished Symphony and Haff's "Lenore" Symphony.
More than the financial success of its first festival is contemplated by the association. If the hopes of its contemplated by the association. If the hopes of its friends are realized there is little doubt that it will lead to the establishment in Philadelphia of a large music hall, with a suitable organ, in which will be held many musically near to the level of her sister cities.

DR. M'COSH AND PRINCETON COLLEGE.

HIS RETIREMENT FROM SOME OF HIS PRESENT

DUTIES-A SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY. President McCosh, of Princeton College, recently informed a committee of the Board of Trustees that at the next meeting of the Board he should ask to be relieved of some of his present duties. He said that he had performed the responsible duties of president of the college, besides the teaching of certain important branches of philosophy, and he considered it inexpedient to undertake both departments next year. He added that his personal friends wished him to adhere to the teaching of philosophy, which he was willing to do if a School of Philosophy were established, which should include mental, moral and political science, with history. Although not offering his resignation as president of the college, it was implied in the statement which he handed the committee.

There are several trustees of Princeton living in this city, and a reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on two of them the other day to learn what action the trustees would take on Dr. Mc-Cosh's suggestion that a School of Philosophy should be founded, and whether, if that was done, it would make necessary the election of his succes-

sor to fill the presidency. "It was understood by the committee," said one of the trustees, "that it was a virtual resignation on the part of Dr. McCosb, and a new president will undoubtedly be elected in June."

"Does that mean that the School of Philosophy will be founded ?" asked the reporter.

"It will be, and Dr. McCosh will be at the head of it."

"Who will be associated with him ?" "That question is still unsettled. There will be four or five professors in the new school besides Dr. McCosh, and it is possible that the new president may have a chair. Of course that depends on the man whom we select as president, for if he should be an astronomer he would scarcely be at home in the School of Philosophy."

"Who will be the new president?" "There has not a single name been mentioned." "What principle do you have in filling your va-

"A graduate of the college has the preference to blame if he is not successful. It is because he is not at the head. In regard to the presiase, a graduate of the college will probably be apcointed. A comparatively young man will no

loubt be chosen.' "What will be the expense of the new school ?" "About \$150,000, which will be used in foundng the several chairs, as we have sufficient room now for the additional classes."

" How large is the teaching force now?" "There are thirty-eight professors, and the force

"There are thirty-eight professors, and the force is very complete. The death of Dr. Atwater recently made necessary another professor, and as it was in the philosophical department, we thought it a good time to establish the school now."

"Is there any doubt about the money being subscribed?"

"Not the slightest."

"What other improvements will be made at Princeton this year?"

"The University Hotel, now owned by William Libbey, which cost \$280,000, will be used as a dormitory for the students after this year."

"Is Princeton a denominational college?"

"It was endowed by Presbyterians and is under their management; but it is not at all denominational."

The reporter then talked with another trustee about the financial condition of the college. He said that the endowment fund was about a million said that the endowment than was about a uniform dollars and that it was judiciously invested. "The college," he continued, "needs about \$500,000 more to be added to its general fund. The annual expense of the college is from \$150,000 to \$200,000. We have no floating debt. Our policy is to increase our expenses as fast as we can increase our revenue."

"Besides the proposed school what addition to the curriculum is promised next year!"

"An Art School, which will be founded by either one man or one estate at an expense of \$60,000."
"Has co-education in a woman's school been sug-

The subject of female education has never come up, and with the present great advantages afforded by Vassar, Smith, and Wellesley, there is little need our college discussing that question."
'Was the recent action of Dr. McCosh ex-

The trustees are acting entirely on his sugges-

"The trustees are acting entirely on his suggestion. He advised enlarging the department of philosophy and making it a school to correspond with the school of Natural Science, and we are acting in accordance with his wishes. He is now seventy-one years old and has been president for fifteen years. The college has prospered under his presidency, and we don't know where to look for a fit successor to him."

About the time that Dr. McCosh became president of Princeton College it received a gift of \$1,000,000 from the late John C. Green, of this city, who was for many years a member of the Council of the University of the City of New-York. When the Rev. Dr. Crosby was invited to accept the chancellorship of the University, besides his salary he was promised that an endowment fund sufficient to place the the University, besides his salary he was promised that an endowment fund sufficient to place the institution on a substantial basis would be established at once. Mr. Green subscribed liberally to the fund, on condition that a certain amount should be raised. When it was found that the whole amount could not be subscribed, he was asked to withdraw his conditions so that the institution might not lose his generous subscription. Instead of doing that he withdrew from the Council, and soon began giving to Princeton, of which his brother was a trustee, and he gave in all over \$1,500,000 to that college.

INTENT AND OPERATION OF THE NEW TARIFF.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The schedule of duties on imports is

t present found under title 33 of the Revised Statutes, the act of February 8, 1875. known as the " Little Tariff dil," and the act of March 3, 1875. The enacting claus of the new Tariff act, section 6, reads thus: That on and after the 1st day of July, 1883, the follow

ng sections shall constitute and be a substitute is of the Revised Statutes of the United States. This enacting clause refers to that part of the present

to reference to the act of February 8, 1875, nor to that of March 3, 1875, which with certain changes re-enacts title 33, Revised Statutes, in these words:

... And the several duties and rates of duty pre-peribed in said section 2,504 shall be and remain as be that section levied, without abatement of 10 per centum is provided in section 2,503.

If the new Tariff law affects only title 33 of the Pevised Statutes, as expressly provided in section 6 of that law, there remain the acts of February 8 and March 3, 1875, unrepealed and unmodified, thus giving on and after July 1, 1883, two differing schedules of duties. the new law the substitute for section 2,499 of the Revised Statutes seems to have been prepared with special reference to such an apparent conflict of laws by providing that "if two or more rates of duty should be plicable to any imported article, it shall be classified for duty under the highest of such rates." Should the new law do more than its clearly expressed intent, and modify or repeal portions of the acts of February 8 and March 3, 1875, it will be no easy task to determine the precise effect of that repealing or modifying force.

It now remains for importers, officials and courts to find out what our Solous have done intentionally, and what they have done without meaning to do it. GOVERNMENT OFFICER. New- York, March 15, 1883.

Irate customer (to short-sighted clerk)-Now, then, young man, what are you smelling the mey for I isn't it good?"

The chorus consists of 500 and the orchestra of 100

E. Kingsley & Co., George Burnham, J. T. Audenried, C. H. Kubn, Clarence H. Clark, John H. Couverse, A. J. Our Amateurs, "Juvenile Lead" and Washer-in-Chief"—"I say, you know, Moses, that dress you sent rue last night was devilish unbecoming, you know," Costumier—"Unbecomin'! Why, all if can know, the chorus consists of 500 and the orchestra of 100

INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND.

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION.

XVII. WORK AND WANT IN THE "BLACK COUN-TRY."

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LYE WASTE, Worcestershire, March 5. It has been truly said that of all places in which he hand-made nail trade is carried on this Lye Waste is one of the most quaintly typical. Some of the hovels which, as one of the local bards sings, the Lye Wasters used to "build like the martins with dirt" still stand, but most of the nailers' tenements are now loosely constructed one story brick structures. The late Richard Rowe once said they were dropped down here, there, and everywhere, as if they had tumbled from the skies. Indeed, a stranger loses himself in the narrow, miry thoroughfares that wind or zigzag between the houses, as he might lose himself in a nest of London courts. Waste Bank, Careless Green, Dark Lane, the Dock, are a few few specimens of the local nomenclature. It is said that the last bull ever baited in England was baited on Lye Waste. "Girls used to work in its nail-shops half naked," says Mr. Rowe, "and most Lye Wasters went bare-legged and bare-footed." They never dreamt of getting married, and " whenever they prayed, 'twas for ale or strong beer." Things are not quite so bad as this at Lye now, but in a three days' walk through this country, during which trip I have visited Netherton, Bromsgrove, Gornal, Cradley, Blackheath, Old Swinfield, Old Hill, Rowley, Regis and Halesowen, I found that society is pretty generally "regulated" "fourpenny" (the favorite ale of the vicinity), and I have seen alghts that have made me seriously doubt if 1 was in a Christain land.

This region of country is located part in the County of Stafford and part in that of Worcester. The population of Dudley is about 47,000. The other places are not dignified into municipalities, but straggle along and are included in what are called the urban sanitary districts of West Bromwich, 57,000 inhabitants; Brierly Hill, 12,000; Bromsgrove, 8,000; Stonrbridge, 10,000. There is no public spirit, no municipal pride. The district is badly drained; not lighted except by the flames of the furnaces and forges.

It is said that about 24,000 persons are engaged in this dismal district making nails and rivets. Though within seven miles of the great and prosperous city of Birmingham, no one seems to know or care about this army of men, women, young girls and children condemned to a life of wretched slavery. The district itself has aptly been scribed as a grimy chaos. Huge mounds of black and dirty-white rubbish, melancholy asses cropping the sparse, shrivelled herbage on the banks of worked outpits; stagnant pools, spreading like dead seas between the jumbled, natural and artificial hills; cinder-strewn meadows threaded by filthy footpaths ending at smutty stiles; high roads fringed with a dreary continuity of dingy red brick houses in the midst of which a yellow-washed house on the roads, kicking and punching and bespatteralways, all things being equal. If there is in the list of candidates for any position a graduate he is ones loading around the little dingy public houses; narrow ragged-hedged lanes, leading nowbither in particular, pitfailed with inky puddles through dency, if there is a member of the Faculty fitted for the office he will doubtless be elected. In any pockets, and vicious looking dogs cowering at their heels; jaundiced canals crowded with lanky black barges; sloping tramways, almost obliterated by gritty, viscions black mud; crossing and converging railways with roadside stations that look like recently emptied soot-wavehouses; globeted black colliery wheels; dilapidated engine houses and cottages sinking, on one side, into the undermined earth; dingy red and clay-colored cones and domes; iron works' furnaces, chimneys of all kinds, sending up smoke and flames. This is no exaggerated picture of what I saw in my walk, which began at Dudley and thence, via Netherton, Rowley, Regis, Cradley, Stuorbridge, through this dismal place and back to Halesowen.

The inhabitants of this desolate district are among the most industrious, and yet the most wretched, in England. They are engaged in making all kinds of nails, rivets and chains. The work is done in little "smithys" attached to the hovels in done in little "smithys" attached to the hovels in which the workers reside, and for which the usual the truth of the rent seems to be about 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. where 1 for a week, a trifle over fifty cents, bears holt a week, a trifle over fifty or no furniture. They are fifthy and wretched beyond description. What spare time the unhappy nniler's wife gets from nursing the baby and preparing the meagre meals, is spent at the smithy fir pounding away at the anvil until late at night. But the exita work that the woman does, combined with that of one child-say a girl of fourteen-will barely keep the family from starvation. For example: An expert nailer, working steadily from Monday morning to Friday night, can only make two and a half bundles of iron rods into nails, for which he gots 6a 712d. per bundle, or for his weeks' work, 16s. 8d., exactly \$4. Now, his wife, by working every moment of her spare time and late into the night-neglecting the wretched little children-can make a bundle of commons nails, for which she is paid 3s. 1d., and the little half-starved, stunted girl of twelve, with her brown arms and steady, unerring aim, will hammer on half a bundle, Is. 61gd. Total carnings of an indus trions and hard-working family, three at the forge, for the entire week :

Total gross earnings of the family per week...... 21s. 41gd. \$5.13

But out of this pittance must come 3d, for carriage of iron from the "fogger's" and returning the nails, 1s. for the smithy fire and 3d, for the wear of tools Net earning, \$4 77 per week-the united earnings of three industrious soler persons. I stood the "foggers" shops of these nailing districts and saw the pale, emaciated women drag their weary limbs up the narrow black hills to the "gaffers," and cagerly watch the weighing of the heavy sacks of nails. The "foggers" do not "claim" that a woman, who has no family to attend to, and who goes to the forge every morning and works all day as a man, can make more than 8s. a week-less than two dollars. But the truth is they do not make any thing like that amount.

"How many nails have you there," I said to a pale-faced, half-starved looking woman, with a fresh-looking lass of sixteen at her side. The nails had just been turned into the "fogger's" scales, "There should be forty-six pounds back," replied. "They are a small nail and it is a bundle

of rods of sixty pounds made into nails." "How much do you get for them?"

"Ten shillings, sir." 'How many days steady work," said I, taking up ne of the well-shaped hob-nails ? " Six days, late and early, sir."

"Oh, no," with a sickly smile, "the lass here has worked steady with me."

"How far do you have to bring those nails ?" "About aix miles."

"And walk it?" " Yes."

" Alone ?"

"What does your fire and the carriage and the vear of tools cost you a week ?" " At least a shilling." Then you and your daughter, working all day,

six days in the week, at the anvil and the 'oliver,' make about nine shillings ?" (\$2 16 a week). "That is all we can make, sir."

"How do you manage to live ?" "We don't live; we hardly exist. We rarely taste meat. I don't know what the poor folks in England are coming to. If they as work at other trades be like us God help them, sir, I don't know what will become of us. A many of us have to go to the workhouse. So far I have not taken any-

very slow here sometimes, and it's hard even to get what we do." The most cruel part of this business is that young women should be allowed to work at what

thing from them, but I may have to do it. Work is

is called the "olivers," a heavy iron machine worked by means of two wooden treadles. At Halesowen I saw numbers of girls making large eight-inch bolts on these machines, and indeed they seem to work with masculine firmness and with far more vigor than the men. Mr. Ball, one of the largest nail-makers of the district, told me that bundreds of women were employed in the little "smithys" at the back of the houses in

making these great bolts, and I visited seven or eight establishments, that might properly be classed as factories, thus employing women. Their earnings do not exceed \$1 25 a week.

In this way mothers, daughters and mere children toil and slave on from year to year-indeed, one man told me nails had been made here for over a century in this way. How they exist is a mystery to me. They live in hovels, they are oriy fed and poorly clad. They marry early, and several girls not over seventeen were pointed out to me as mothers of children two and three years of age. The men have an unmuscular look, most of them are "very pale and lean and leaden-eyed." The small nailers are not protected by the English Factory act, and they work in their fathers' shops sometimes until late at night. The time to see the nailers at work is Friday night. The sharp din of the hammer on the anvil, and the dull rapid thud of the "oliver," as it flattened the heads of the nails and spikes, still rings in my car from last night. I can see the bright sparks from the forge, the red hot nails clattering down to join their cooler brethren, the bending forms of the men, the women and the girls, little children creeping into the clattering, scintillating nail-shop, for the sake of warmth, and every now and then the red flames from the forges illuminating the scene and making more distinct the weird forms of these shadowy creatures, doomed to a never-ending industrial treadmill. In some cases I found mothers and three, and even

four, daughters at the forge. In most of such instances the father, I was told, spent his time in the public house, and the united earnings of the entire family would be less than \$5. Many of the nailers ac tually statve, and cases of the deepest sorrow are not uncommon, "Misery," as The London Standard correspondent wrote, "so deep and dreadful that the most graphic pea can but faintly convey its depth of sor-row, are witnessed." Now that I have visited this region and walked through it, and conversed with at least a hundred of these industrial slaves, I am ready to add my testimony to the facts contained in the letter written from Edinburgh Christman Day (No. 5). In reply to some Democratic members of Congress who have procinimed in the House of Representatives that the Edinburgh etter was "based on hearsny," I can emply say that I have not half told the misery of this district, and of a dozen other industrial disricts in England, and that it any one doubts the facts, I will gladly take them with me to any of the places I have visited for THE TRIBUNE and let places I have visited for THE TRIBUNE and let-them see with their own eyes. It is all very well to gloss these things over and keep them out of the newspapers, as they do in England, but the poor in England are day by day and year by year getting poorer. Not long ago, a journalist of ability undertook to sho; the desperate condition of the working classes here. I do not mean idle, worthless, good-for-nothing people, but just such industriens neaple as those described in this letter. He sent the result of his inquiries to a Libertal journal and the manager refused to publish the facts. He wrote: "It is better not to call attention to such matters. It is better not to call attention to such matters.

It could do no good,"
In this way they hope to tempt the United States
to throw down its protective barriers, and, at the
twiful risk of bringing our own labor to this
condition, give back to England the sixty million is

of customers she has lost in so many important branches of industry.

It is time the truth about industrial England is told. The Lordon Standard has dared to speak out on the condition of labor in the Black Country, and when that paper makes the following statement I can say that it netually accords with some of the horrible facts which have come within my observa-tion during my stay in this dismal region.

"Women within a few days of their confinement because to work in the agony of exhaus-

ave been known to work in the agony of exhaus ditution, weak and weary for the want of simple courabment. Their children, ragged and ill-fed, have had to lead miserable and wretched lives, with no hope before them but a life of wackedne

Does any one in the United States fully realize loos any one in the Unice States any real-how these poor creatures can live on the lew shi lines a week they received it has been truly si of the nailers that they bear privations with i there patience. I must say that in my walks among these poor men and women I was often struck with the truth of the above remark. At the work, where I found so many young girls working the "olivers" and turning out heavy bolts, many of them were

for know there is our coal and gleeds For the house and the stop are; Likewise the mending of the tool And charging of the tran. My hammer and my steady, too, Must be pared, if not steeled, My bors and hardy must be done, Or I cannot make good nails.

Alimling to household wants, he complain

The shocmaker, he must be paid, Or shoes we shall have none. Our clothing has got very brue,

Over and underscath; Our children want some things to wear, They must not catch their death. There's also butter and sugar too,

Ten, caudies, soap and flour, And there's no meat nor garden stuff In conclusion the poor fellow says: Now what's twelve shillings to cut up To pay so many things?
It would make a lawyer's head turn gray
To try to meet such ends.

It matters little to these poor fellows what the cost of clothing is, for they cannot get it. Taking the net earnings of the man, his wife, and his little daughter, which I have shown in the above tables was less than 198, and here is what he can buy for it. The man and his wife saf down with me and gave the facts with great detail and care to "get it exactly right."

s. d. | Candies..... Flour
Tobacco
Club.
Clothing and boots
and shoes, etc... Butter 1 and shoes, etc... 1
Polatoes 6 Total 19s.

And the above is fair wages, not only for the nailer but for the laboring man in every section of England, without one exception—less than \$5 a week A necessary housekeeping utensil, a pair of boots or a garment, as both the man and his wife assured me, meant total abstinence from meat for the week while a doctor for a dying baby or sick wife is nothing short of a domestic calamity. ROBERT P. PORTER,

COST OF LIVING IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sin: I have been much interested in the lett'ers of your correspondent, Mr. Porter from Great Britain, describing the situation of operatives there in many branches of industry I think that further service might be done by giving a statement of the cost in England and Scotland of such articles as make the necessary outlay of working men, as compared with the cost of the same articles in the United States. I think that much misapprehension exists on this point, and that people are misled by incorrect statements of the purchasing power of money in Great Britain. In its issue of December 21, 1882, The Scottish American Journal, of New York, after making statements as to the wages of workmen on the Clyde and here, had the following: "But, then, owing to the great cost of living, through the protective system adopted, a dollar nere does not go nearly so far as it does in the Old Country." I would like to know what part of the cost of a workman's necessary expenses is due to a protective tariff. Except perhaps the single item of sugar, I think there is not one article which forms a secessary part of the living expense of a workingman in the United States which is now increased in price by the tariff. Many of the most generally used articles of food, which form a great part of the living expenses of workingman, are always obeaper here than in Great Britain.

The difficulty is not here. The English, Scotch and Irish workmen are not content to live in this country as the same class are obliged to live at home; nor is it desirable that they should be. Many of the thrifty among them become the owners of the premises which they occupy, something which would be quite impossible in Gr. it Britain. Others, having no habits of thrift, spend much of their carnings for things which are wholy unnecessary, and many of them seriously harmful. A good workman, in almost any mechanical employment, if he is intelligent, industrious and thrifty, seidom 'falls of success in the United States. The wages paid to workmen in many industrial employments in the United States are such as might enable them to acquire comforts of life which very few, if any, of them could over reach in Great Britain.

Wellboor, Penn, March 10, 1883. cost of living, through the protective system adopted, a

THE FASHIONS.

STYLES AND FABRICS FOR EASTER-TIDE.

JEWELS AND GEMS-SILKS, SATING AND BROCADES -PATTERNS AND MATERIALS FOR SPRING WEAR -EASTER CARDS AND MEMENTOES.

The fashion queen of modern Babylon has not deserted her throne this Lenten season. Impor-tations daily received cellipse all one reads of in the lux-urious days of Rome and Carthage, or England in the days of Richard the Second, when the unfortunate tailor was imprisoned who devised such "ungodly fancies" as the rich borderings and broiderings stiff with golder needlework, powdered with pearls and rainous in cost Fashions in ornaments, such as lace-pins, hair-pins and collarettes of silver now show the most charming colors and devices. Owls are rather on the decline, but see eral large owl's heads show most delicate workmanship and brilliant tinting, forsaking the usual gray oxide o silver for the dazzling glory of the parrot; the large vellow eyes are wonderfully expressive. Butterflies are now the caprice for lace-pins, as more appropriate that owls. The happy superstition of the Greeks gave the name of Psyche to the butterfly, and she is always decorated with the light graceful wings of the insect, so that many a valentine sent out this season was accompanied by a costly butterfly lace-pin. The same graceful souvenir will be inclosed with many a beautiful Easter card. The brilliant butterflies are congregated like golden boats on a sunny sea." Clinging to a branch of dull, iridescent colors is a magnificent purple Emperor, the spreading wings of the imperial color, and the curv ing body, the head and curled proboscis showing the most skilfully combined natural tints. The giant butterfly of Brazil, with radiant wings of blue, is perched upon a rose branch with flecked, burnished leaves; others, of the vivid gorden red of the copper tribe, are poised upon a dead-leaf colored curving bough, a branch of tende green foliage with silvery under markings, or a silver bar; nor is the gorgeous peacock butterfly missing glinting and glittering with intense red, dull blue, black, and golden minute scales upon the wine wings. Others are dazzlingly beautiful, of purple rad tints dropped with spots of burnished gold. Some of these have eyes of tiny specks of Rhine pebbles, or a small Rhine pebble simulates a drop of dew upon a leaf.

GEMS OF NATURE AND ART. Other lace-pins are made in the form of a curving ranch; on this is perched a parrot of the gayest plum age. On two branches of frown and black oxide is stretched a silver cobweb wherever a fat little red spider watches for a distant fly. A superb bee of fluted brown, blazing with gold, blue and dull red stripes, clings to a branch of woodbine of natural colors. In a withered, erumpted leaf lies a graceful branch of the lily of the floral display are oak leaves and clusters of acorns of dark tridescence; sprays of golden-hearted satin-silver daisles; large, graceful passion flowers of intense purple iridescence, and magnificent flour-de-lis, and some autumn leaves shaded with wonderful skill from the tender green into the vivid shades that precede decay. There inner lining of gend silver; the slender stamens are tipped with dead gold. Other arums of dead silver, with ow-white spadixes and hoods, gracefully depend from dark, glossy leaves and gray-brawn stems. The stems of the various flowers are of gray, dull green, silvery white black marbled with lichen, brown as if furred with mosses. There are later styles of the fushionable silve bair-pins. The long stem that is thrust through the hali has very large balls at each end of satin silver or bur each end in the semblance of a dirk, small knobs, as seorn, plue cone or a fleur-de-lis. The popularity of the the old English styles of chain mail, trellised, scaled or plate armor, and the serpent scale is still worn. These ere wern close against the throat outside of the dress neek-band.

Not content with the flash and glitter of gems there is talk of electricity as a fashionable adorament being re-vived. This was attempted some years ago in Paris at ne of the theatres. The actors were resplendent in crilliant crowns, so made that a chapter of electric parks encircled the head of the wearer. Some of the rformers were scripusly injured by the passage of the irrent through their heads instead of through the glit in the shape of scarf-pins, lace pins, brooches, represent-ing heads of more and beasts. little soldiers which beat irums, birds flapping wings and beasts opening their aws and rolling their eyes. The tiny electro-magnet concealed within their bodies was connected by fine wires with little batteries concealed somewhere about

The Chency American silks came to the fore this sea-on with renewed lustre and styles rivalling the French manufacturers in perfection of finish and beauty of rolor. The gree d'Ecosse, something of the style of the Ottoman, is exceedingly fine and lustrous and is seen to crushed strawberry. Rembrandt (mousse, pheasant, heliotrope in five shades, grenot, floride (a rich crimson), genspanish nink. Mais or straw color, buttercup yellow, two diades of rose, two shades of carnation, three of blen oi, Lenore is beautiful bue of red), chaudron or copper gros de Suez, Colibri (an intense blue-green), three shades of Gobeltu and serpolet, three of Azur and Ophelia, and a levely shade of old-fashioned lilae revived this season in two shades. There are many other charming crimsons and dark wine colors.

The superb satin brocatelies come in seven different The superb satin brocatelies come in seven different colors of ground—the electric-blue, bleu roi, myrtle, grennille, clive, ashes of roses, and pale drab. On the creamy white satin ground of one of these brocatelies are uniformly scattered immense scartet flowers like magnified pomegranate blossoms and light gray green follage; on others are tilles in coral pink with shaded follage and soft brown stems. These are \$20 a ybrd. Altagether there are seventy-two shades in the new assortment of colors. Some croutsite satins of pale blue, water-green and mouse-color are covered with delicate floral chéae designs. These range in price from \$1 upward. On a bleu roi ground of this fabric are exquisite Persian designs intersected with palms of India green, pluk and drab; a heavy blue faille accompanies this piece. A larger design on a mignonette ground shows palms of dull red, brown, green, interse creed with minute flocks of color like a mosale. A magnificent brocatelic design in chondron is in self-color. Another style has a brance ground set with medalilons; in each one are palms in chondron. A satin ground of myrite is covered with curving palms, one intersecting another. These are \$5 a yard. Another superb brocatelie baffles description as a study of time India shaws in silk, thrown up from the beavy satin ground in minute work like beaded embroidery, in which the strange figures of the shawls are repeated in marvellous intricacles. This fabric can also be used for a wrap and is only \$5 a vard. On graunis of black satin are scattered a fartinier of beautiful flowers in such relief that they are like finest hand embroidery in work and shadings. Tris style is repeated on a delicate pear ground. A cadet-blue Pekin silk is covered with large polka or mon spots with a reversed weaving across in satin, the ground woven downward. Plain materials are made to correspond with all these floraited fathers, in color and weaving matching the ground of the brocade.

PLUSHUS, VELVETS AND BLACK FABRICS. colors of ground-the electric-blue, blen roi, myrtle

PLUSHES, VELVETS AND BLACK FABRICS. Some royal evening fabrics of plush brocade and mbossed velvet apart from their destined use are beau tiful simply to look at as works of art. On a ground of pale, tender blue stray velvet flowers, such as golden-rayed lilies of delicate apricot tint and dark shaded oliage. Eich velvet flowers and truit are alike scat tered over a cerise satin ground; the shaded branching of the folinge and tendrils are as fine in color as the mo earefully finished water-color. A creamy satin offers an exquisite background for the velvet plant of dark shaded greens and browns bearing the graceful amarvills of pale pink flushed with rosy purple and long, gold-tipped stamens. The royal intense purple fleur-de-lis stands in bold relief and velvety richness from a pale rose ground. The flowers on this fabric are all of the

rose ground. The flowers on this fabric are all of the natural size.

The black fabrics are equally rich; in fact, the designs upon them closely resemble the linest etchings or Indiahik drawings. For instance, the roses and buds are weven of satin floss and the edges lightened by a weaving that throws the tiny dots on the surface, precisely inditating a piece of hand-work or etching with pen and ink. Other black Ottomans of this manufacture are covered with large moons, the earth, transit of Venus, disks, huge polks spots, the oval shaded bracelet design, seeded and satin obelisks, wheels, eggs, smills and blocks, all exquisitely shaded by the satin portion. On a black satin duchesse ground are lapping leaves serrated and curled, showing the same fidelity seen in the lights and shadows of these handsome black fabrics. Satin merveille of American manufacture with a silk back is \$1 a yard. FABRICS FOR EARLY SPRING.

A whisper of spring rises from where delicious flowerbeds, blue larkspurs, violets, golden buttercups, pale starry primroses, cowsitps, daisies and all the shades of green for foliage, ite in tainbow colors on the counters in India pongees, Corah silks and China crapes. The floral decoration of these fabrics exceeds in size that upon the procatelles. A cream-colored Corah silk is covered with brown shaded stalks and leaves bearing a quaint, blue flower of immense size, yet none the less lovely in color and shading. Other Corah sliks have in addition to the fashionable cream-color, shrimp pink, conch-shell pink, carnation, pale blue, violet and shades of brown ground, over which gracefully wander roses, lilies, strange flowers of the East with large, snow-white patines, or broad, pale-salphur, wide-leaved blossoms, ivy-leaved

Oriental with a leaf-brown ground closely covered with quaint designs in which a great deal of the dull Indiablue is introduced. Pongees forsake the regulation buff and nankeen shades and blossom radiantly in the most enchanting colors and also possess the two d able qualities of

Ipomoas, delicate silver-backed ferns, and huge crum-

pled leaves from which spring white flowers on stiff

stalks. Another style of the delicate Corah is purely

being more becoming to the complexion and of less weight than the buff pongees. For the costume there are plain colors to correspond with the new designa of enormous flowers and fruit that are printed on similar grounds. These are intended for polonalises, or any style of over-dress appropriate for evening wear or a matines, with a skirt of the plain color, the India shawl tints, dull reds, blues, shrimp, terra-cotta, shades of olive, light-blue and shades of brown. On others, the moon and other heavesty bodies are duplicated. The large full moon, slightly shaded, is very popular. Fans appear occasionally on creamy or dark-blue grounds or popply red. The dainty foulards rank next to the sliken pongees and this importation has more weight than that of years past. Some of the foulards have a fustrous satin finish; others rather resemble Surah silks. The style is duplicated after the pongees and the silks. Predominant are the huge crushed roses, destitute of foliage, gracefully covering the grounds with poetical Eastern disregard of order. There are other foulards with set designs of stars, polka spots, blocks, small flower sprays, bars and wheels.

The ceru embreidered pongees that are made in France are again imported in boxes and show wide embroidery upon three flounces, which is mostly machine-work in flossy sitk of the same shade. Exceedingly pretty dresses of nun's-veiling are also embroidered in the open Hamburg fashion with self-colored slik. This is in double width of ten yards and costs \$12. The colors in accordance with the approaching caraival of fashion are all very bright and beautiful. All gloomy shades are abandoned. Some of the fine cashmeres and nun's-veiling in violets, lilac, red or shrimp are embroidered with silk several shades darker.

Spender the properties of the fine cashmeres and nun's-veiling in violets, lilac, red or shrimp are embroidered with silk several shades darker.

SPRING-TIME PATTERNS.

And now comes the perplexing question of what to wear and how to make it, when from the depths of packing chests and trunks arise last year's garments; for with the masses of the people it is: "How can this be remodelled; how retrimmed ?" These agitating questions are easily answered, as the new fashions seen at the paper-pattern exposition offer brilliant ideas in the way of economy in quantity and alterations. The favorite and useful, as well as graceful, polonnise, will not be abandoned-in fact is more attractive and practical as well in lending itself to the assistance of a remodelled skirt. The Rowena is exceedingly graceful and simple. It is tight-fitting and the trimming is so arranged in front as to produce the effect of a basque; it is perfectly plain and closely buttoned to the bottom, falling so low that very little is seen of the skirt of the dress; the back

plain and closely buttoned to the bottom, falling so low that very little is seen of the skirt of the dress; the back is very gracefully draped. A charming model is the Watteau, draped high at the sides, the long cut-away fronts opening over a Louis XVI waisteon; the polenaise is tight-fitting and the full double box-plait extends down the middle of the back, forming the Watteau fold. The material, of creamy silky pongee, is covered with great natural bunches of roses and fruit.

The family of pretty and graceful basques is innumerable. Among these are the Viviette with position plaits, the Fidelm and the Lisita. There are besides some exceedingly unique French jackets and elegant costumes. Of these the Sidonie is very elaborate, also the Yolande. The Jersey redingote is happily adapted for the medium figures which are neither too large nor too slender. The Visalia and Une patterns are graceful styles of mantelets, elaborate with lace, ribbons, fringes and passementerie. Charming morning wrappers are revived from a decade of oblivion; the slight fulness about the waist is confined by a cord and tassel.

Walking dresses for early spring days will consist of a skirt killed at the sides, plain in front, box-plaited at the back; the over-dress is a banlered bodice, princesse shape, draped closely over the hips and having a short drapery at the back. A small peterine cape covers the shoulders, of velvet, killed in front and behind with ornaments of coral and chemile, known as the dahin pattern, placed high on the shoulders. A new fabric is the broche velveteen that invites and will cordially receive attention, united to a plain silk skirt. The favorite polomise reappears made in the may make tweeds in the shades of myrtle and plann, with accessories in the way of velvet and, worn over a velvee or a velveteon skirt. EASTER TOKENS.

The solemn teachings and incomparable joys of Easter have never been more exquisitely rendered than upon the present offerings. There is a study of a soft gray dawn; nature seems to keep watch over the sleeping world; birds are at rest on a budding tree that seems to stretch its arms toward the pale sky streaked in the east with faint yellow and fainter rose; just below in the dawning light an angel waits. Another bit of beauty is a tender azure sky, a dappted rosy amber east penetiled with fleecy clouds reflecting the coming glory; a shepherd watches his flocks. Three little crosses are seen in herd watches his flocas. Three mice crosses are set and the far distance; the border is an exculsite arrangement of lilies. There are borders also of superto passion flowers and flarr-da-lis interwoven with doves, crosser and butterflies. There are endless designs of eggs ingeniously contrived to form the half-hidden yet important pertion of the picture. The windows of the bomben establishments are filled with gay Easter eggs made of sacar, over beautiful nexts, baskets, cradles of softes. as souvenirs; beneath an egg-perhaps lies some costly article of jewelry. There are eggs rivalling in size the famous roe's egg of Sindbad the Sallor, filled with bonbons or more valuable souvenirs.

The Gorham Company, Messrs. James McCreery & Co.,
Stern Brothers, L. Prang & Co. and Mme. Demores
will please accept thanks for attention.

THE SOUL AS THE PRICE OF WEALTH. SERMON BY THE REV. WILLIAM H. BELDEN IN THE

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, The Rev. William H. Belden, who was on ast Wednesday night engaged as stated supply by the session of the Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-seventh-st., preached his first sermon in the new relation yesterday forenoon. His text was Matthew xvi., 26: "What is a man profited f he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul ! or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul!" Mr. Belden said in substance: "Life has two parts-a mow and a hereafter. Our daily concerns do not always heep us in mind of this double sphere of existence, but the Bible does. To lose one's own soul means here incomparably more than dying in this world, and more also even than ceasing altogether to be. It is continuing to be, but ceasing to control one's being. It is to yield up that glorious privilege of self-direction, now the chief delight in living; to continue living in a world where the penalty of offended justice follows doing instantly and invariably. However much in too present life a man may have enjoyed the possessions which he sought and gained, the new conditions of living in that other life may be so plannly different that he may then desire even at the cost of those possessions to obtain anew his old powers—take his life as a gift a second time from God. But neither fame nor wealth nor power is anything in God'e sight. Nor will any man have them in that day. When the hour shall arrive which reveals and determines the gain or loss of the soul there will be beholding worlds, the Divine Judge and the naked soulbothing more. Yet there is a prize which God does esteem. The man can command, if he chooses, this instead of those worthless wouldy elements. It is hadness; not material or any material temporal gain, but character, a thing to be had by choice and effort in this world; a good which is not external to the soul but the soul's own development, and consequently as durable as the soul itself. now and a hereafter. Our daily concerns do not always

soul's own development, and consequently as durable as the soul itself.

"But suppose the ultimate result of man's devotion to the getting of this world's goods to be the loss of his future happiness, what present happiness does he secure! would the gaining of the whole world relieve its fortunate possessor from labor, the first and lowest distress of man and the one we most expect thus to sturn! No; he who wins his fame or his wealth or his power must.

"And the inexorable law of habit will, when the objects of his ambition are gained, stuit drive him to familiar toil, grown dearer even than its rewards and as necessary as at first to its preservation. The lot of the possessor of the whole world would moreover contain a peculiar facouvenience of labor even when seeming to be the furthest removed from it. To use familiar words, it is furthest removed from it. To use familiar pecusistics of harder work to live without the ordinary necessities of convenience of labor even when seeming to be the turthest removed from it. To use familiar words, it is harder work to live without the ordinary necessities of work than to toll on day by day through lite. Enant is more distressing than any occupation; killing time is more laborious than using it aright. Besides, to say that one has possessions is only to say that he is an anxious man. The most bowed forms that we pass air those of the most famous, and it is a provere that the full grain bends under its own weight while the empty only stands upright. Even power cannot chose away auxiety. In the late miserable end of Alexander II, what source of trust in power has not been cut off from other living princes? Power over man is an uncertain force; the mind recognizes its uncertainty and refuses to rest. Neither is it in the power of the world to save from grief or to ward off disease. Wealth cannot, fame cannot, power cannot. God him not made the world with all its miseries, with its death, to be sought and used for its own sake. Oh! see that this world is not some, but a school; not an ond, but a means; not living, but learning to live. Labor is not a carse, and the car and grief and disease which are found in its course are tood's instructors, seat to turn us out of wrong labors excluding to right ones."

and into right ones. THE LIFE THAT NOW IS.

"The Life That Now Is" was the subject of the Rev. Robert Collyer's sermon last night in the Church of The Messiah. Mr. Collyer explained that in the Old Testament the present existence was the only one considered, while among the early Christians the future life claimed almost exclusive attention. Christ's teaching theluded both this earthly existence and the life beyond this one.
"The enduring nature of this human life is most remark-

ing included both this earthly existence and the he beyond this one.

"The enduring nature of this human life is most remarkable," the preacher continued, "I know of families it England who have held the same fireside for 700 years. A branch of a Scotch family living in a Lammermoor vale emigrated to Nova scotla two hundred years ago. Not long ago a descendant of that branch hunted up his ancestry, found where the old family nest was, wenthere, and while crossing the moor was taken by the children of the house for "Uncle John, who lived in the neighborhood and who was a descendant of the branch that didn't emigrate. It is wonderful to trace these deep, enduring lines of huran life across the centuries. We can impart that immertal quality to our posterity if we live clean, wholesome lives, Ghutons do not possess it nor impart it. Those who live impare lives, those who waste body and soul in excesses which they call pleasures, they do not possess it. The old countries are filled with noble names that have been lost and the laborers' sous have risen up to take the places of the nobility because their lives were strong and clean and because they put virus out at compound interest. But there is a nobler father hood and motherhood that which lives in long flues of ancestry. It is the spiritual fatherhood which gives Luther and Mitton and Crounwell and Washington spiritual sons in thousands of families. We may not be able to do as much as the great heroes for this human life that is so enduring, but if we are really alive ourselves spiritually, and impart that life to others if we are constantly doing acts of generocity and kindness to those about us, we will do silently but surely a grand work for this true, deep, inspiring, abding, canobing human life. Then all will come out at last like sowing time and harvest, like the opening of shutters in a sick room, like the presence of God."

Party looking for lodgings—"But the 'uss

Party looking for lodgings—"But the 'use of a plano' is of no use to me. I can't play." Landled —"Oh, sir, but you'd 'ave the use of it all the same. My daughters is always a-practicing!"